bridle that Apulian baronage which defied him from a thousand mountain fortresses from the Bradano to the Tronto. It was at last by sweeping confiscations and the removal of his most dangerous enemies that Roger finally brought the vassals of the mainland to his feet. Prom 1140 at least to the King's death the baronage in Sicily and Italy remains so quiescent as to suggest that the monarchy had its enthusiastic support. The outbreaks of feudal malcontents which scarcely allowed William I. to be crowned in peace rather imply that it was only by a wonderful combination of force, diplomacy, and high bearing that Roger, backed by the good wishes of the Church, the towns, the common people, the Greeks, and the Moslems, was able to control the dangerous Norman element.

The feudatories of the kingdom are the xapocX- Xapfot of the charters, they who hold knightly or noble land, Their numbers can be only partly inferred from the *Catalogus Baronum,* drawn up between 1154 and 1166 for the purpose of "augmentation" of military service; it covers most of the mainland except Calabria, and in this limited territory it shows some 3453 holders of knightly

fiefs ranging from the tenant by service to him who owes only the service of one hauberk.

The royal policy was to secure as nearly a new enfeoffment of the land as possible, that all claims might now appear to spring from the kingdom rather than the conquest of a hundred years before.